

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5304.

號十月七日一千八百零八年英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

己酉年六月四日

Price, \$24 per annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

BANKS.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STEPHEN & Co., 40, Cornhill, GIBSON & GORDON, 1, Queen's Square, E.C. BROWN, HEDDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 128, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAVILE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINESEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MIZO, MESSRS A. D. DE MELLO & Co., Shantou; CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow; HEDDY & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and REILLY & WALTER, Foochow; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,500,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Hon. W. KEEWICK.

Deputy Chairman.—A. McIVER, Esq.

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E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. H. HORFFS, Esq.

H. L. DALEYTHORPE, F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIN MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate

of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED,

Credits granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 6, 1880.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice, 3% per Annum.

" 6 " 4%

" 12 " 5%

Current Accounts kept on Terms which

may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of

Mr. A. M. GUBBAY in our Firm in

India, China and England, ceased on and

from the 31st December, 1879.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, June 18, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of

Mr. JAMES MUSCHAM VICKERS

in our Firm here and in China, ceased on

the 31st March, 1880.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 7, 1880.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per

annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4%

" 12 " 5%

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUMMED CAPITAL,.....\$233,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$165,250.

RESERVE FUND,.....\$35,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS

at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the

daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS

according to arrangement—the maximum

rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th to 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 20th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP,.....\$2,200,000.

RESERVE FUND,.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Baroin,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

CAULCUTTA, BANGKOK, NAMPOLE,

SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed

Deposits, Term Deposits, and on

application, Grants, Drafts, and Credits on

all parts of the World, and transacts every

description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. WILLETT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

BANKS.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received the following

NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Dr. Legge's New Work "The Religions of China,"

Spence Hardy's "Manual of Hinduism,"

"Swinburne's Songs of the Springtime,"

"Barnard's Drawing from Nature,"

Leitch's "Water Colour Drawing,"

"Neutral Tint,"

"Scribble Painting,"

Sheldon Ames's "Political and Legal Remedies for War,"

Todivaris' "Merchant and Brokers' Companion,"

Holmes' "Voice Production and Voice Preservation,"

New Volume Foreign Classics

"St. Simon,"

A Large Variety of G. B. D. Briar Wood

PIPES, quite New Styles.

A Fine Assortment of Meerschaum

PIPES.

Hongkong, July 6, 1880.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

A New School of Dance MUSIC and

SONGS.

The Waverley, The Pickwick, The Nile,

The Hindoo and Gilbert's Mitchell's and Waterlow's PRINS.

Giles' Strange STORIES, from

Chinese Stories, 2 Vols.,

Chinese Histories, PICTURES, 1.00

Illustrations, 2.00

an Account of the Money Markets,

Tables, from one to seven pr. ct.

in Dollars, 2.00

Complete Sets of WUSKIN'S

WORKS in 20 Vols.,

Prof. Morley's English LITERA-

TURE, 8.50

Lubbock's Civilization and Primi-

tive MAN, 2.25

Baxley's LAY SERMONS, 2.25

Do. Man's Place in Nature, 1.75

Young's CERAMIC ART, finely

Illustrated, 6.50

In Hongkong, July 6, 1880.

Intimations.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5304.—JULY 10, 1880.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex. "MENELAUS."

A Invoice of MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES and DEED CHESTS.

To be Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, all Number FLAX SHAMING TWINE.

Ex. "HOPE" WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos. 1 to 10.

RAVENS DUCK, and

DRILLS.

COTTON TWINE.

Ex. "RAPHAEL"

A Large Assortment of CLOCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

DINNER SERVICES, DESSERT SERVICES, TOILET SERVICES,

BREAKFAST SERVICES, &c., &c., &c.

Ex. "ANCHISES,"

and LATE ARRIVALS.

RUTHERFORD'S Extra All Long FLAX CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Royal Navy CANVAS. RUTHERFORD'S Best Bolled Do.

Engine COOLZA OIL.

English COTTON WASTE.

TOOK's Patent PACKING.

FLAX PACKING.

HORN'S Best Russian CORDAGE.

Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.

Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th

and 3/8th.

HUBBUCK's PAINTS and OILS.

TURPENTINE. Copal VARNISH.

French POLISH. SOFT SOAP.

OAKLEY's Wellington KNIFE POWDER.

Plate POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.

Billiard CHALK. CUE TIPS.

Metallic TAPE LINES.

CHUBB's Patent PADLOCKS, TIN LOCKS, Cupboard LOCKS, Box LOCKS.

FIRE GRATES. Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguishers. KEROSINE LAMPS.

Rodgers & Sons' CUTLERY.

Electro-plated WARE.

SUNTING and Bunting THREAD.

BUSAIR'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Pint Bottles.

JEFFREY'S India PALE ALE, in Pint Bottles.

CLARET—Chateau THEOBALD.

IMES GRAVES, Prints and Quarts.

Chateau LIEGE.

Breakfast CLARET.

HAUT SAUTERNE.

SACCOMI's White Seal SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHERRY.

Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.

Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the Gallon.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

TOBACCOOS, and

CIGARS.

JOHN MOIR & SONS,

CROSSL & BLACKWELL'S

AND

AMERICAN

OIL MANS STORES.

SHIPHANDLERY of Every Description.

BAIL-MAKING and RIGGING, promptly executed.

MACKWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, July 7, 1880.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid up) ... £10,000,000
PERMANENT RESERVE ... £10,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... £10,000,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880, £10,000,000

PERMANENT RESERVE, 8th April, 1880, £10,000,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND, 8th April, 1880, £10,000,000

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Hongkong, July 1

THE CHINA MAIL.

perfect independence, unconnected with very interest save that of the Government and the public. This is satisfactory— if the enactment could only get put into force with all convenient despatch.

We learn that Mr. G. B. Emory, who has for several years past occupied the post of Agent to the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company, and for some time filled the same position for the Pacific Mail Company's Steamers, has been appointed Agent to the former Company at Yokohama, in place of Mr. Carter. It is also stated Mr. C. H. Haswell, from the Yokohama office, succeeds to the agency at this port. The transference of Mr. Emory will remove from our midst one of the most popular of our American residents, whose general manners and genuine worth have drawn around him a large circle of friends. To those who remember the first concert at which Mr. Emory wielded a bow and "brought down the house," it will be unnecessary to speak of the great delight he has often occasioned to real lovers of music in this musical Colony. This accomplished amateur has for years been one of the great supporters of the musical entertainments held here, and his ready aid will be sadly missed by all. Our Yokohama friends may be congratulated upon their acquisition. Mr. Emory will carry with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances for his continued welfare and success in the new sphere of his duties.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow, seventh Sunday after Trinity:

Matins—Vespere, No. 4 Monk; Psalms, No. 67 and 68; Te Deum, Stainer; Jubilate, No. 103 Hymn; Anthem, "I will lift up mine eyes"; Hymn, No. 214.

Evensong—Psalm, No. 69 and 70; Cantata; Psalm, No. 116 Monk; Deutsches Miserere; No. 82 Monk; Hymn, 210; Hymn 18.

The Catholic Register of this date contains a very full account of the entertainment, reception and theatrical representation, given by the Shanghai Catholic Circle to Mr. A. de Silveira, the president of the Hongkong Catholic Circle. There were upwards of 400 persons present at the latter. Speeches expressive of the mutual satisfaction that the two Catholic Circles worked so well together and respected each other so much were made, and the Editor of the Register, as a member of the Hongkong Catholic Circle and in the name of its members, offers to his Shanghai brethren his sincere thanks for this manifestation of Fraternal Love and Unity towards the worthy President of the Hongkong Catholic Circle.

A REMARKABLE case has just been before the Courts at Brisbane; it is reported in the papers to hand by the Australian mail, which arrived yesterday. In the case of Brooks v. F. H. Swanwick, the plaintiff, a prisoner, sought to recover £150, money that he had given in charge of defendant when the latter undertook his defence. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for £120 and interest. The case created much interest. After a verdict was given the attention of the Court was directed to defendant's brother, Sydney Swanwick, an interfering with Griffiths, Plaintiff's Counsel, to whom he had said in a threatening manner—"This is your doing, Mr. Griffiths." He then had his hand in his coat pocket. Judge Harding ordered his arrest, when a loaded revolver was taken from the pocket in which he had his hand; he also had a sheath knife on his person. The Judge ordered him to be imprisoned during his pleasure for contempt, and said he would give him twenty years if he could. Next day Swanwick sent a letter to the Judge humbly apologising for his conduct; he said that his conduct was caused by temporary aberration, and that he did not intend to shoot Griffiths, and he threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The Judge said he might renew the application ten years hence.

It may be useful to our home and other contemporaries to state that we have the very best reasons for asserting that Colonel Gordon, R. E., has gone to Peking with the understanding that he will not embarrass the British Government; and that, whether he resigns his commission or not (he is not at all likely to do so), he considers himself to be under a pledge not to take service with the Chinese Government. His position as a visitor to China, therefore, will be materially strengthened so far as any advice he may give in favour of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Russia. It is generally understood that he is of opinion that the present organization of the Chinese military system gives but slight hope of success against a military power like Russia; and even an attempt to weld together the old Chinese and modern Western systems would take time to produce a satisfactory result. The permanent reform of the Chinese army is a thing which can be effected by the Chinese themselves, and by them alone, as any efforts on the part of foreign organizers would be merely futile. Any reform in China must a radical change in the entire official system of the Empire; and this could not, it is feared, be done by any man under a lifetime. It would therefore appear that the uneasiness alleged to have been felt in St. Petersburg by the supposed departure of Gordon Paine for China, in India's capacity, has but little ground for its existence. Under present conditions, at all events, Gordon's visit appears to "make for Peace."

We had certainly understood from Governor Hennessy that the evil of deporting Chinese Criminals to Australia had ceased since the benevolent reign began. His Excellency said so plainly as words could put it. We are therefore rather surprised to find the following telegram in the *Canton Courier* of June 5th:

Canton Courier, June 2.—The Governor promised to communicate with the Imperial authorities in reference to Chinese convicts sent to Australia.

There is evidently a serious mistake somewhere.

The Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, at a recent University dinner at the Town Hall, Melbourne, announced that after relinquishing his present position he hoped to go home and retire from the service. The post is worth £10,000 per annum.

As to the Jesuits whom Lord Ripon is accused of being connected with, the *Catholic Register*, referring to the remarks of our morning contemporary relative to the Order of Jesuits that they have neither patriotism, nor honor, nor truth, nor loyalty, where the interests of the Church seem to demand the surrender of them, says:—

This is a very reckless charge both as regards the Church and the Society of Jesus. Our apparently "prejudiced man" ought to prove, before he advances such a slanderous attack, that the interests of the Church really demand the surrender either of patriotism, or honor, or truth or loyalty, and that there is anything in the rules or traditions of the Society of Jesus that make the members of the society unpatriotic, dishonorable, truthless and disloyal citizens. Quoniamque tandem.

The *Sydney Mail* writes:—

The announcement of Earl Cadogan, the Parliamentary under-secretary of the Colonial Office, at the dinner to the Queen's Premier, that he had been authorized to state that the Prince of Wales greatly regretted that he was unable to visit Australia, may be taken as an official notification for the present of the abandonment of all ideas of the Prince's making the voyage.

The *Land and Water* of 29th May has the following:

Perak is under a native ruler, advised by a British resident. A council composed of Europeans, Malays, and one Chinaman, transacts the state business, and everything works smoothly under the firm guidance of the resident.—Mr Hugh Low, C.M.G. He has professed a perfect order out of chaos. Public order is looked after by a very few well-armed men, armed with the Snider; and I think their term of service is two years. I am told that these men, 400 in number, are under the command of Capt. Paul Swinburne, 10th Regt., assistant by Mr Walter, from I think, the 27th, and their appearance and efficiency are perfect. It is quite refreshing to see them on parade, after looking on a gang of dirty, looting pirates.

Police—Sikhs—recruited from northern India, many from the Afidis and other Khyber Pass tribes; tall, well-est

up men, armed with the Snider; and I think their term of service is two years.

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up men, armed with the Snider; and I think their term of service is two years.

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FAREWELL TO KOBE.

Farewell to dear Kobe, a lengthen'd farewell;
These eyes thy fond beauties may gladden no
more,
Yet oft shall the future be bound by thy spell.
When memory mirrors thy vanishing shore.

Late born of Japan (in the hour of her pride),
How bright and how fair is thy blossoming youth!
Be brighter and fairer thy ripe womanhood,
And rich thy full autumn of ingarn'd truth.

Entwined on the waves of thy crescent bay—
Ever lapsing thy foam, ever falling to rest;
Begirt by thy mountains, serrated and gray;
Of sides many-mottled, of hilly-waving crest;

"Mid fields of camellia, azalea and rose,
Thou sittest a Queen, as in fable of old;
A model of beauty, a thing of repose;
In rich silver-setting a picture of gold.

Oh, hasten the day, wake early the morn;
That shall bid superstitions, idolatries cease;
When thy mountains shall beat 'stead of brambles
and thorn.

The beautiful foot of the Heralds of Peace!

Oh, when shall these seas and their thousand
soft isles
"Clap hands" in rejoicing for Jesus their King?

His heel crush'd the Dragon, that subtly beguiles;
The blood of His cross quench'd its venomous sting.

Soon, soon be that Cross on these summits upreared,
And spires, heaven-pointed, crown hill-side
and dell;

Jehovah in sweet halilahs be praised,

And voices re-echo the church-going bell.

Wake, arm of the Lord, in thine nitermost might;
Give the Gentiles to Jesus, who died for the lost:

Shed, Spirit benign, of thy radiant light,

And breathe o'er the nations a new Pentecost.

Farewell to dear Kobe, farewell to kind friends;
For late was our meeting—too soon is it o'er;
May the blessing of Heaven long prosper your ends.

Brim-filling each basket, overflowing each store.

Be Honour and Truth still your lodestones and
guide,
Religion your polar star—the beacon on high;
Till repaying in peace by your native shores,
You make and secure through the Saviour that
died.

"The rest that remaineth" above the far sky.
J. TAYLOR, D.D.

Kobe, June, 1880.

Mrs. GLADSTONE leaves the following testimony to the Book of Psalms:
"In that book for well-nigh three thousand years every page of saints has found its most refined and choice food, to such a degree, indeed, that the rank and quality of the saintly few may in general be tested at least negatively by the height of their relish for them. There is the whole music of the human heart when touched by the hand of the maker in all its tones that whisper or that swell for every hope and fear, for every joy and pang, for every form of strength and languor, of disquietude and rest. There are developed all the innermost relations of the human soul to God, built upon the platform of love and sonship that had its foundations in the Messiah, while, in this particular and privileged book, it was permitted to anticipate his coming."

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

James Abraham Garfield was born November 10th, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon his wife, Joshua R. Giddings. The old antislavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics towards the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence was taken advantage of in 1838 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his Consulate at Montreal, and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of General Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field, without asking his consent. That was in 1852. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet to which he would be elected, and, believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. I have often heard him express regret that he did not help fight the war through, and say that he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time Congress met.

On entering Congress, in December, 1853, General Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Schenck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the House and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow-members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to win the confidence of his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the Congressional Library and sitting up late of nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held so firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1856, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchinson, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchinson canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the Liberals and Democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the Greenbacks and Democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashland district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the North. It has had but four members in half a century.

In the Fortieth Congress General Garfield was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the Forty-first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial studies. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, which he held until the Democrats came into power in the House in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the Government. In all the political struggles in Congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters either house.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was by common consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it over since. In January last General Garfield was elected to the Senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and in Ohio.

As a leader in the House he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicial turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan.

When the issue fairly touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharpshooting surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shots of argument are exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best orators in the Republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

General Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed from a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterwards to make room for the fast-growing library. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a centre of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in this district was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of 30 miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Here his wife spent all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington.

General Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy.

The two older boys, Harry and James, are now at the school in New Hampshire. Mary or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome rosy-cheeked girl of about 12. The two younger boys are named Irvin and Abram. The General's mother is still living and has long been a member of his family.

General Garfield has five children living, and was strong, stern principles and more than average force of character. Of the children no one besides James has made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are, I believe, farmers' wives. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was that he liked work. There was not a lazy bone in his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio Canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the tow-path and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county.

When he was twenty-three years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross roads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy assigned to it a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerreotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair standing straight up from big forehead; and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but this picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the Fatherland.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West

Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder Campbell had travelled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young poet at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-faltering sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the Legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter all his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the Union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and routed the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall, at Minton.

From Eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred to Louisville and from that place hastened to join the army of General Burnside, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a Major-Generalship.

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Reverend the Tibetans as "imbeciles and madmen," but gave Count Szembenyi to understand that if he was mad enough to wish, in spite of everything, to enter Tibet, "great misfortunes would be the result." At the same time the Governor of Lassa was recalled, and summoned to appear before the Tsung-li Yamen "to receive the chastisement which he justly merited." Before arriving at Batang Count Szembenyi had already had a foretaste of the reception prepared for him by the Lamas. He was received at Litang by insults accompanied by showers of stones, not to mention the fact that he nearly perished of hunger, all the provisions having been monopolized by the Lamas. As a result of his experience the Hungarian traveller makes the following reflections:—"To judge by what has happened to me, I do not believe that the Russian expedition under Prejewalski will succeed in reaching Lassa. If the Chinese Government had suppressed the stone-throwing, the time of the agitation provoked by the Lamas, Frejewalski and I would have reached Lassa at the same time—he from the north and I from the south." As to the sympathy of the Tibetans and the confidence of the Lamas, I am convinced that they can be gained by only one means, the presence of powerful nations, among which, owing to their position, Russia and England stand in the first line." It is coming southwards the Count crossed between Te-Tsin-lu and Batana, mountains of great height; the Gava La and Chava La are higher than Mont Blanc. The expedition has not been fruitless; large collections in geology and natural history have been obtained, and a topographical and geological survey of the country traversed has been made. Shoud Russia and China go to war, the Lamas may find their country opened up to the foreigner in a fashion not quite so pleasant as that which the Hungarian Count was prepared to follow.—*Home Paper.*

DR. SCHLEGEL'S THEORY.

Reponse aux Critiques de l'Uranographie chinoise, par G. Schlegel. The Hague. Martin Nijhoff.

This publication reminds us of the silly pamphlets which used to emanate from MM. Pauthier and Julien, and wherein they used to deprecate each other's virtues. As every one knows, M. Schlegel has endeavored to prove from Chinese Uranography that Chinese quadrilateral or, Simeonides, dates from about B.C. 20,000. One of the main points of his argument appears to be that the Chinese traditions assign the sun a place (at the beginning of their astronomical observations) at the winter solstice, in such a constellation of the zodiac as (according to him) is not possible unless the Chinese calendar was established at the winter solstice. As such a constellation of the zodiac as he could only possibly have been 20,984 years B.C. MM. Bertrand and Günther have vigorously attacked M. Schlegel's deductions. Accordingly, M. Schlegel punishes M. Bertrand, and holds him up to the derision of the world. M. Günther, who would seem to have used more measured language, is proportionately disfigured. Dr. Legge, who according to some persons, deliberately shut his eyes to the error of M. Schlegel's theories, has, already, says M. Schlegel, received a *reproach* in the *China Review* of July-August 1878. M. Wyllie is always ready to speak of, for he is always kind. In this case even the giant M. Wyllie gives M. Schlegel's theory a hearty endorsement. Thanks for certain words of approval which the real Mr. Wyllie wrote to me written in the *Chinese Recorder*. Mr. Edkins, who is stated to be M. Schlegel's chief supporter, for Pastor Wollschlaeger considers the antediluvian world to have been at least 20,000 years old at the commencement of our era. Mr. Crawford of "Foungtchow" considers that Adam, Enos, Seth, &c., were the names of the first men. M. Wyllie says that "there may be truth in the theory M. Schlegel advocates," though he (Mr. Wyllie) retains unabashed confidence in the Bible." M.M. Greneman and de Groot are spoken of rather laconically, and appear to have given M. Schlegel's ponderous volume a more careful perusal than the other critics. *Diggers*, let us go.

As we very much doubt whether the dignity of these studies is not compromised by peevish effusions of this sort; and it is certainly pathetic to find a man who adds 16,000 years to our history complaining like a schoolboy that he has not received a prize.

M. d'Hervey de Saint Denis, M. Philastre, M. Bretecher, and M. Vissering have each received the *Prize St. Julian*, but M. Schlegel has only received a medal from the Congress of Geography at Paris, and the private approval of M. Thiers. There is a great want of dignity in all this. Why should M. Thiers' approval be of special value, and appear to have given M. Schlegel's ponderous volume a more careful perusal than the other critics?

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